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EXAMIN	ER
CURS, NATH	M MAH
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2633	2_
	CURS, NATI

DATE MAILED: 03/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

,	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary	09/896,211	SCHEMMANN ET AL.		
	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Nathan Curs	2633		
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).				
Status				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 June 2001.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the ments is				
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims				
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or				
Application Papers				
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on 29 June 2001 is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection to the correction to the correction of	☑ accepted or b)☐ objected to drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage		
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the referred related application number is omitted (page 4, line 1).

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 9-12, 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Regarding claims 9-11, the applicant discloses the back facet monitor providing a DC current level (page 6, lines 3-13), but does not disclose the back facet monitor providing the claimed RF level. In addition, an RF level is inherently not a DC level.

Regarding claim 12, the applicant discloses that the oscillator's output signal is coupled to the RF attenuator output (figs. 4 and 5, element 410), but does not disclose that the oscillator's output is coupled to an input of an RF detector as claimed.

Regarding claim 15, the applicant discloses a filter for filtering the oscillator signal in the receiver (fig. 4, element 440 and page 9, lines 9-16), but does not disclose an oscillator of about 100 kHz in the receiver.

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Regarding claim 16, the applicant discloses a receiver where the receiver oscillator feedback loop includes a demodulator (fig. 4, element 540), but does not disclose the claimed device to modulate the oscillator feedback.

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 7, 21-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 7 and 23 and 28 recite the limitation "the attenuation circuit". There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claims.

Claim 21 recites the limitation "the first transmitter feedback loop". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 22 and 24 recite the limitation "the second transmitter feedback loop". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Claims 25 recites the limitation "the third transmitter feedback loop". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 26 recites the limitation "said third transmitter feedback loop". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 27 and 28 recite the limitation "said oscillator". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Claims 29 recites the limitation "the first receiver feedback loop". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

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Claim 30 recites the limitation "the second receiver feedback loop". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 31 and 32 recite the limitation "said oscillator feedback loop". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. Claims 1-6, 8, 13, 14, 17-20, 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chiappetta (US Patent No. 6687466) in view of Little et al. (US Patent No. 5267071).

Regarding claim 1, Chiappetta discloses a transmitter apparatus, for maintaining a stable RF level in an optical link (Chiappetta: col. 1, lines 19-36 and col. 2, lines 7-22), said apparatus comprising: a plurality of feedback loops operationally connected to said transmitter section (Chiappetta: fig. 3, elements Laser Bias Control, Atten. Control, and Bias Control). However, Chiapetta does not disclose a receiver apparatus. Little et al. disclose a receiver apparatus, for maintaining a stable RF level in an optical link (Little et al.: col. 3, line 29 to col. 4, line 37), said apparatus comprising: a plurality of feedback loops operationally connected to said receiver section (Little et al.: fig. 4, elements 417 and 418). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the optical receiver of Little et al. with the optical transmitter of Chiappetta in order to form a stable RF-based optical transmission system.

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Regarding claim 2, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the transmitter feedback loops adjust output power and compensate for temperature changes (Chiappetta: fig. 3, element 314 and col. 6, lines 5-8); and the receiver feedback loops provide RF level stabilization effects and provide gain at proper places in circuitry (Little et al: fig. 4, elements 410, 417 and col. 8, lines 35-38 and lines 61-64).

Regarding claim 3, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the apparatus of claim 2, wherein the feedback loops operationally connected to said transmitter section include a first, second, and third transmitter section feedback loops (Chiappetta: fig. 3, elements 312, 314, 316, Atten. Control, Bias Control, and Laser Bias Control).

Regarding claim 4, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the apparatus of claim 2, wherein the feedback loops operationally connected to said receiver section include a first and second receiver section feedback loops (Little et al.: fig. 4, elements 410, 413, 414, 415, 417 and 418).

Regarding claim 5, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the apparatus of claim 3, wherein the first transmitter feedback loop is a constant power feedback loop (Chiappetta: fig. 3, element Atten. Control and col. 6, lines 22-26).

Regarding claim 6, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the apparatus of claim 3, wherein the second transmitter feedback loop is a bias current feedback loop connected between the transmitter section and an attenuation circuit in an RF path (Chiappetta: fig. 3, element Bias Control and col. 4, lines 56-63).

Regarding claim 8, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the apparatus of claim 3, wherein the second transmitter feedback loop is a bias current feedback loop (Chiappetta: fig. 3, element 314 and col. 6, lines 5-8).

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Regarding claim 13, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the apparatus of claim 4, wherein the first receiver feedback loop is an optical modulation voltage (OMV) feedback loop, said optical modulation voltage feedback loop connected to RF circuitry in said receiver section (Little et al: fig. 4, element 412 and col. 8, lines 39-60).

Regarding claim 14, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the apparatus of claim 4, wherein the second receiver feedback loop is a pilot signal feedback loop, said pilot feedback loop connected to RF circuitry in said receiver section (Little et al.: col. 4, lines 9-23). Little does not disclose that the pilot signal of the receiver is an oscillator signal; however, Chiappetta disclose a pilot signal of the transmitter (col. 1, lines 59-62 and col. 5, lines 53-58), which is an oscillator based pilot signal (Chiappetta: col. 8, lines 7-12). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the oscillator pilot signal of the Chiappetta transmitter could be transmitted and received by the receiver of Little et al. in order to maintain a stable RF level, using an oscillator pilot tone, as taught by Chiappetta and Little et al.

Regarding claim 17, Chiappetta discloses a transmit method for maintaining a stable RF level in an optical link (Chiappetta: col. 1, lines 19-36 and col. 2, lines 7-22), said method comprising: providing a plurality of feedback loops to said optical signal transmitter section (Chiappetta: fig. 3, elements Laser Bias Control, Atten. Control, and Bias Control). However, Chiappetta does not disclose a receive method. Little et al. disclose a receive method, for maintaining a stable RF level in an optical link (Little et al.: col. 3, line 29 to col. 4, line 37), said method comprising: providing a plurality of feedback loops to said optical signal receiver section (Little et al.: fig. 4, elements 417 and 418), It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the optical receiver of Little et al. with the optical transmitter of Chiappetta in order to form a stable RF-based optical transmission system.

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Regarding claim 18, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the method of claim 17, wherein the transmitter feedback loops adjust output power and compensate for temperature changes (Chiappetta: fig. 3, element 314 and col. 6, lines 5-8); and the receiver feedback loops provide RF level stabilization effects and provide gain at proper places in circuitry (Little et al: fig. 4, elements 410, 417 and col. 8, lines 35-38 and lines 61-64).

Regarding claim 19, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the method of claim 17, wherein the feedback loops operationally connected to said transmitter section include a first, second, and third transmitter feedback loops (Chiappetta: fig. 3, elements 312, 314, 316, Atten. Control, Bias Control, and Laser Bias Control).

Regarding claim 20, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the method of claim 17, wherein the feedback loops operationally connected to said receiver section include a first and second receiver feedback loops (Little et al.: fig. 4, elements 410, 413, 414, 415, 417 and 418).

Regarding claim 33, Chiappetta discloses a transmitter apparatus comprising: an optical signal transmitter section; an RF stabilization system operationally connected to said optical signal transmitter section; (Chiappetta: col. 1, lines 19-36 and col. 2, lines 7-22). However, Chiappetta does not disclose an optical signal receiver section and an RF stabilization system connected to the receiver section. Little et al. disclose a receiver apparatus comprising: an optical signal receiver section; and an RF stabilization system operationally connected to said optical signal receiver section (Little et al.: col. 3, line 29 to col. 4, line 37). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the optical receiver of Little et al. with the optical transmitter of Chiappetta in order to form a stable RF-based optical transmission system.

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Regarding claim 34, Chiappetta in view of Little et al. disclose the optical transmission system of claim 33, wherein the optical transmission system is a cable television (CATV) system (Chiappetta: col. 3, lines 46-55; and Little et al.: col. 1, lines 6-9).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication from the examiner should be directed to N. 8. Curs whose telephone number is (703) 305-0370. The examiner can normally be reached M-F (from 9 AM to 5 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan, can be reached at (703) 305-4729. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

M.R. SEDIGHIAN Patent Examiner

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